

CITY HALL



PITTSBURGH

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



J W KERR Architect.

Otto Krebs lith Pittsburgh.

JAMES STEEN, del.

MUNICIPAL HALL
(NEW CITY HALL)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE
CITY HALL,
✓
PITTSBURGH.

CORNER STONE LAID, MAY 5, 1869.

DEDICATED, MAY 23, 1872.



82494

PITTSBURGH:
PRINTED BY STEVENSON & FOSTER.

1874.

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ms.

P R E F A C E .

THE new City Hall of Pittsburgh, of which a description is given in the following pages, is believed to be, in its external appearance and design, as well as in its interior arrangements, for the purposes intended, one of the neatest and most substantial structures of its size and kind in the United States. Necessarily placed in the thickly built and business part of the city, where surrounding grounds, by which it might show itself to advantage, could not be spared, it yet attracts the attention of the passer-by and receives the admiration of all. Its architectural features are of marked merit, and no stranger that visits it can fail to commend the enterprise and liberality of our people in providing such a permanent and safe depository for the city archives, and an attractive and convenient place for the transaction of the public business of our growing municipality.

But it is within that the edifice shows to the best advantage, and exhibits its utility and the care and forethought given to its construction. In its arrangement is embodied the best experience and the most careful study of the requirements needed.

Its ornamentation is massive and elegant, though not extravagant. With ample light from every direction, high ceilings and elaborate finish throughout; with broad public passage ways and the substantial furnishment of the rooms, it affords the most complete facilities that could be desired.

The account of the construction, dedication and occupancy of the building is arranged in the order following:

Record of the action of Councils.

Dedicatory ceremonies.

Description of the building.

An account of the means by which correct time is obtained and of the announcement of the same.

The Fire Department and Alarm Telegraph.

Detailed statement of expenditures, including expenses of care, repairs, &c., to July 31st, 1874.

Summary of expenditures for construction and fitting.

It is proper, before closing this brief introduction, that the surviving members of the Commission should bear testimony here of the valuable aid and services rendered by their President, Col. William Phillips, now deceased.

JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS STEEL,
WM. M. LYON,
RICHARD HAYS,
JOHN H. HARE,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.

CITY HALL, *September* 10, 1874.

THE COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

SECRETARY:
THOMAS STEEL.

WILLIAM M. LYON,	JAMES M'AULEY,*
RICHARD HAYS,	JARED M. BRUSH,
JOHN H. HARE,	HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.

* Henry W. Oliver, Jr., was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James M'Auley.

HISTORY
OF THE
CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY
OF
CITY HALL.

RECORD OF COUNCILS.

RECORD OF ACTION OF COUNCILS.

At a regular meeting of the City Councils, held in the old City Building, on Market street, Monday, July 30, 1866, the following resolution, presented by Mr. Hare, was adopted in both branches :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, two from the Common and one from the Select Council, in conjunction with the Presidents of Councils, to look for a lot for city buildings.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. John H. Hare and Jared M. Brush for Common, and Mr. Wm. Phillips for Select Council ; Presidents of Councils : Select, James McAuley, and Common, Thomas Steel.

At a regular meeting, held on Monday, October 29th, 1866, in the Common Branch, Mr. Hare, from the Special Committee, made report recommending the purchase of the lot on the southwest corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, adjoining the United States Custom House and Post-office property.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee was empowered to make the purchase.

At a further meeting, held Monday, December 31, 1866, Mr. Hare, from the committee, reported that they had purchased the piece of ground named, from Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., at the price of \$100,000, with satisfactory terms of payment.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee discharged.

On March 1st, 1867, an Act was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, creating a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh. The Board, as appointed by the Act, consisted of Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Jared M. Brush, Thomas Steel, Wm. M. Lyon, William Holmes, James McAuley, and John H. Hare.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held, as provided by the Act of Assembly, on the 12th day of March, 1867, the Board duly organized by the election of William Phillips, President, and Thomas Steel, Secretary.

Mr. William Holmes declined the position, and his place was filled by Richard Hays, who was chosen by the Board. The subsequent death of James McAuley caused a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Henry W. Oliver, Jr. The choice of these gentlemen was approved by Councils.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

CITY HALL,

1872.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

On the 23d of May, 1872, the building was dedicated with interesting and appropriate ceremonies, and the City Government thereupon took permanent possession. The following account of the proceedings is collated from the morning papers of the following day, May 24th, 1872 :

An event so important as the completion and occupancy of our new Municipal Hall, was happily not suffered to pass without the formalities which custom has sanctioned in such cases. There was no needless display, nor extravagant expenditure in the inauguration, but a sensible and fitting celebration of the event. The programme has been before the public for several days, and it may be said that the arrangements were all in good taste and admirably carried out.

The morning was inauspicious, as the sky was overcast and rain commenced falling heavily as early as seven o'clock. An hour previous to this, however, the ceremonies were begun by the great bell on the hall ringing out "1-7-5-8," the date of the French evacuation of old Fort Duquesne. This was followed by the Marseilles Hymn, played from the balcony by the Great Western Band. At nine o'clock the bell struck "1-7-6-4," the date of building the redoubt by the English, the band following with "God save the Queen." The band then proceeded to old City Hall, where the members of Councils and city officers had assembled to take

part in the procession. A joint meeting of Councils was held in the Common Council chamber, Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., presiding.

Mr. Gazzam offered a resolution, which was passed, expressing regret at leaving the old building with its pleasant associations, and pleasure that the city had grown so great and wealthy as to afford such a magnificent building.

Burgesses and Councilmen from the South Side boroughs, recently consolidated, were present and participated in the exercises.

When the hour of ten arrived, a heavy rain was falling, and the procession did not move until half-past ten. It was headed by an escort of police and the Great Western Band, and included the City Hall Commission, Mayors Blackmore and Callow, ex-Mayors, Borough and City Councilmen, City Officers, etc. On arriving at the new City Hall the building was found thronged with citizens, who had gone there to inspect the hall and witness the ceremonies. The procession was halted in the rotunda, where Mr. Gazzam introduced the Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who delivered the following appropriate prayer:

INVOCATION.

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, who art the blessed and only potentate, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who only hath immortality, and dwellest in the light which no man can approach unto, to Thee be honor and power everlasting. Amen.

Hear us now, O God, when we come before Thee, in behalf of ourselves and of this whole city, to ask Thy loving care and help, and to offer to Thee our prayers and vows in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Lord. Except Thou, O Lord, keep our

city, the watchman waketh but in vain. Still keep us and our children as Thou hast here delivered and kept our fathers in the days gone by. Thou hast given us a good land, a land of fountains that spring out of valleys and hills; wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and lack not anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills we dig our wealth. We have built ourselves goodly houses, and we dwell therein; our gold and our silver is multiplied; but we would not let our hearts be lifted up so that we should forget Thee, the Lord our God, in not keeping the commandments and judgments, and Thy statutes, which Thou hast commanded us to keep. Thine, O Lord, are the greatness, the power and the glory; riches and honor come of Thee. Thou reignest over all. In Thy hands it is to make great and give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O our God! we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name, for all Thou hast done for this our city, for its people, and for our whole nation. Yet have we not served Thee, nor obeyed Thee, as we ought to have done. We have not kept Thy laws nor honored Thy name as we ought. We and our fathers have often, and in many ways, sinned against Thee. Therefore, this day, do we pray Thee, remember not, Lord, our offenses, nor the offenses of our forefathers; neither take Thou vengeance of our sins. Spare us, good Lord. Spare Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed with the most precious blood of Thy Son, and be not angry with us or our children forever! Let not Thy favor and blessing be ever withdrawn from this city and people, nor let Thy sore judgments come upon us. Deliver us, good Lord, from lightning and tempest, from fire and conflagration, from plague, pestilence and famine, from battle and murder, from all seditions, privy conspiracy and rebellion, and from all contempt of Thy word and commandment. May it please Thee, O good Lord, to succor, help, and comfort all among us who may at any time be in

danger, necessity and tribulation, to preserve all sick persons and young children, to pity the prisoners and captives, to defend and provide for the fatherless children, the widows, the aged and desolate, and all who are oppressed with sorrow or wrong.

Stir the hearts of Thy true servants in this community, especially of those to whom Thou givest earthly riches, to establish and multiply among us the institutions of mercy and charity to the souls and bodies of men. May the houses of prayer be abundantly built to Thy honor, and be diligently used by godly people, in offering to Thee prayers and praise, and in hearing Thy Truth and Law. May the schools for the young be multiplied among us, and in them may the children be well trained in all useful knowledge, in true virtue and integrity, and in reverence and obedience to Thee and to Thy Word and Law.

Make us a people that knows and worships Thee, the one true God, revealed to us in Thy Son, that Thou mayest show mercy upon us and our children to all generations. Make Thy holy name to be reverently spoken among us all, so that in regard to the oath of God, this people may speak every man the truth with his neighbor, and execute the judgment of truth and peace in our gates.

Make Thine own holy day to be ever revered by us and our children, to the glory of Thy sacred name, to the spiritual and temporal gain of this people, to the rest and refreshment of the weary in body and in mind, and to the perpetuation of our social virtues, and of our national life and prosperity.

Fill our homes with domestic peace and order, teach our children to love, honor and succor father and mother, teach us all to honor and obey the civil authority. May malice and hatred, passions and lawlessness, cruel wrongs, bloodshed and murder, be restrained and prevented among us; may the honorable grace of purity and the

manly virtues of temperance, soberness and chastity grow and abound in our midst, and banish more and more the shameful and deadly sins of licentiousness and lust.

May true and perfect honesty prevail in all the dealings of our trade and commerce, and in the discharge of all our public trusts, and may the lust of covetousness, the wrong doings of idleness and robbery, be checked by Thy fear, and by the faithful enforcement of righteous laws. May the truth be spoken among us in charity, and may the words and deeds of benevolence prevail in our community, and that, loving our neighbor as ourselves, and loving Thee, our Father, with our whole strength, we may be indeed a people blessed of Thee, our God.

And now we humbly ask Thee, O Lord God, who alone dost ordain the civil powers of the earth as Thy ministers for our good, to make this house, built by this city for the ministration of justice, and for the discharge of sacred municipal trusts, the house of that righteousness and integrity which spring out of Thy holy fear. May the hearty belief and constant remembrance that God shall judge the righteous and the wicked in His Great Day, banish wickedness from this place of judgment, and iniquity from this place of righteousness. We know and believe that, "Except the Lord build the house and rule in it, they have labored in vain who build it." Therefore, we openly confess Thee here, this day, Thou God of Heaven and Earth. The rulers of this city offer Thee now their vows of fidelity as Thy ministers for the good of their fellow-citizens. We believe Thy word, that when it goeth well with the righteous the city rejoiceth, and that by the blessing of the upright the city is exalted. Give, therefore, O Lord God, Thy Holy Spirit to the Mayor, the Councils, the magistrates, and all the officers of this city, that they may approve themselves in Thy sight and before their own consciences in every official trust; and throughout

our land, in every part of it, do Thon so direct and dispose the hearts of all Christian rulers, that they may truly and impartially administer justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of Thy true religion and virtue, so that this our city, this State, and the whole nation, may honor and fear Thee, and may grow in Thy obedience and fulfill Thy merciful purpose, and that thus we and our children may long dwell and prosper in this good land that Thou hast given us, through the name and merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Lord. Amen.

The Right Reverend gentleman then pronounced the Lord's Prayer and the benediction.

ADDRESSES.

Colonel Wm. Phillips, Chairman of the City Hall Commission, in a few pertinent remarks, welcomed the members of Councils, and surrendered the building into their custody, as the representatives of the people. He concluded by introducing and complimenting Mr. J. W. Kerr, the architect, to whose skill the citizens were indebted for whatever of excellence the building contained. Mr. Kerr declined to make a speech, preferring to let his work speak for him. Hill Burgwin, Esq., then responded to the cordial welcome extended to the Councils on behalf of the City Hall Commission. He complimented them on the complete and satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties, and took special pleasure in asserting that they had overcome every difficulty, combated every prejudice, and lived down every calumny uttered touching the important trust which they held from the people. He also made some pertinent allusions to the criticisms indulged in regarding the character, objects and aims of the gentlemen chosen to represent the citizens in the capacity of legislators. Whatever

cause there might have been for adverse criticisms in the past, he hoped there would be a "new departure," and concluded in these words :

"Let us rise to a sense of our real duties, and the responsibilities which, in taking our oath of office, we have assumed. Let us so govern ourselves that no word of reproach can be justly attached to the name of a city councilman. We *have* been meeting at a place—the Market—where all the surroundings are of bargain and sale. Look to it, then, whatever *may* have been said of any of us, that for the future, none will dare assert that any member of the Pittsburgh Councils is still in the market. Let our course for the future correspond with the beauty and purity of our present surroundings. You, sir, Col. Phillips, with your associates on the Commission, have labored, and successfully, to furnish us with a casket worthy to contain the varied treasures of the city. Your ambition will, I know, be fully gratified. Your labors will be amply rewarded, if the jewels of municipal zeal, wisdom and integrity, of which this fair edifice is the outside setting, shall ever preserve their brightness, unsullied and undimmed, and shed a wide-extending lustre, worthy the workmanship which adorns and sets them off."

At the conclusion of the speech, the members of Councils and others made a tour of inspection, under the direction of the architect, and all expressed the highest gratification at the manner in which the Commission had done their work.

Thousands of citizens visited the hall during the day, and also in the evening, when it was brilliantly lighted up, the furniture and decoration then showing to better advantage than in the daytime. The Great Western Band executed a number of fine selections during the evening, and the levee was kept up until a late hour.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

The City Hall Building fronts on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, facing eastward.

The excavations for the foundation walls were staked off on the 26th of June, 1868; the first stone was laid on the 8th of August following, at the northeast corner of the tower; and, on the 5th of May, 1869, the "corner-stone" was laid, in the presence of the President and Secretary of the Building Commission, by the architect and workmen, at the ground-level and the northeast corner of the tower; all having been done *Masonically*, "omitting the usual ceremonies."

A leaden box was enclosed in the corner-stone, containing the following:

1. Copies of Pittsburgh daily papers of May 5th, 1869.
2. Copy of the City Code.
3. Map of Pittsburgh, 1785.
4. Map of Pittsburgh, 1869, showing Consolidated City.
5. Report of Board of Trade, giving Statistics of the City of Pittsburgh.
6. Paper containing names of all City Officials.
7. Paper containing names of members of the Building Commission and the builders.
8. Specimens of United States currency.

The building has a frontage of one hundred and twenty (120) feet, and is one hundred and ten (110) feet deep from front to rear;

the walls of the body of the building are seventy-two (72) feet high above the pavement on the street, and the extreme height of the tower and belfry is one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet. The first story is twenty (20) feet high, the second story twenty-five (25) feet, the third story twenty (20) feet, and the tower has two stories more of twenty-two (22) feet each—the attic story, over the body of the building, being fifteen (15) feet high, but the rear half of the building has an additional story, formed by dividing the second story into two, forming a mezzanine, or half story. A basement story, of twelve (12) feet, is made under the whole building, the walls of which are of stone, and sunk twenty (20) feet deep below the ground-line to a bed of hard gravel, which was grouted with liquid cement before building.

The front of the building, all of the extra height of the tower, along with all cornices and wall trimmings on the sides and rear of the building, are faced with stone work; all other walls and inside partitions are of brick work, the sides and rear of the exterior walls being faced with pressed brick between the stone trimmings. All stone for the work was selected with due care to durability, and is a pure sandstone, of the same character as that known by the local name of "Freeport," which is found all through Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, being what geologists call "traveled rocks," and not natural to this region. Before adopting any stone, several specimens, from various quarries, were submitted to the examination of Otto Wuth, the well-known analytical chemist, who reported as follows on the stone used in the building: "The white sandstone is simply a conglomerate of quartz grains, cemented together by the silicate of lime and alumina, and is therefore of the most indestructible character, and not subject to injurious action from frost and exposure to the vapors of manufacturing towns; being composed of

"Silica Acid.....	96.82
Lime.....	1.35
Magnesia.....	0.21
Alumina.....	1.47
Peroxide of Iron	0.15
	<hr/>
	100.00 "

The best building stone of England or Scotland contains only 95 per cent. of silicate.

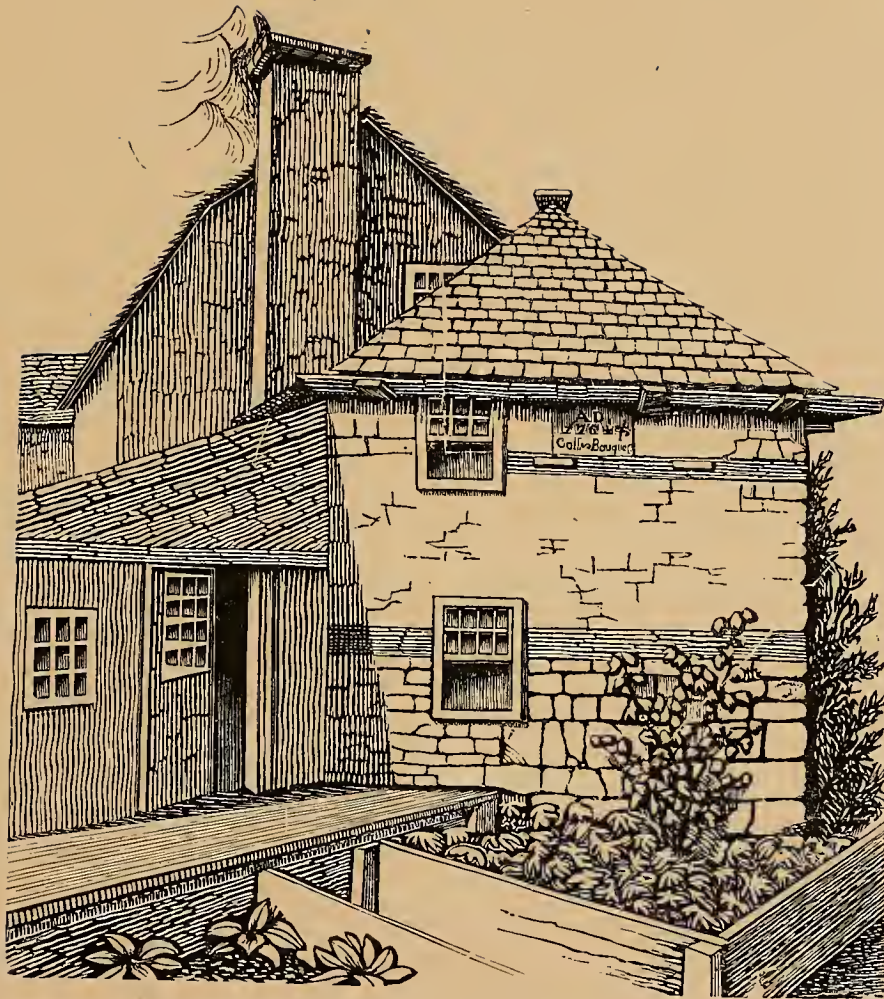
All floors of the building are constructed with wrought iron beams and brick arching, the public parts being paved with marble tile, the offices only having a floor of wood on the arches. The stairs are built of stone work up to the second floor, above which they are of wood. The roof and dome are constructed of wood, and covered with slate and tin roofing; but the belfry is built entirely of iron, from the walls of the tower to the finial. The building is heated by low steam from two boilers, placed in the basement, the steam never requiring to be higher than eight pounds in the coldest weather; (fire-places have been provided in all of the private offices, but only to promote ventilation); the boilers are each eighteen (18) feet long, by forty-six (46) inches in diameter, and have thirty-five (35) four-inch tubes to each, for a return draft of the fire—from these boilers steam pipes lead to all parts of the building, and connect with radiators or heaters placed in the various rooms and halls; the condensed steam being returned to the boilers by another line of pipes, to be re-heated and sent back again.

Two ventilating stacks, each seven (7) feet square, are formed by the interior walls of the building, and carried up from the basement to twenty (20) feet above the highest point of the roof; these stacks are connected with all parts of the building by flues formed in the partition walls, and the stacks being heated during

winter by the smoke-pipes of the boilers, which are carried up inside the stacks, and steam coils at the base, and in summer by stoves; the whole building is thus ventilated. Water closets are provided on each floor, and these being placed adjoining these stacks, all offensive odors are carried off *when* the stacks are kept heated.

The main entrance to the building is through the arcade, which is sixteen (16) feet wide by thirty-four (34) feet long, having three openings in front, of six (6) feet wide each; on the right from the arcade is the entrance door to the Mayor's offices, and on the left that to the Treasurer's; in the centre is the main doorway, opening into a vestibule twelve (12) feet by sixteen (16) feet, leading into the central hall, which is thirty-seven (37) feet square, and communicates with every room in the building, being open from the first floor to the roof, ninety-six (96) feet high, having galleries seven (7) feet wide on all four sides to each floor above the first, and a skylight twenty (20) feet square in the roof, which lights up the whole interior. The gallery to the second floor is supported from the first floor by twelve Ionic columns, of eighteen (18) inches in diameter, and a full entablature; the galleries to the upper floors are supported on wrought iron beams, and each gallery is finished with cornices and balustrades, the whole being constructed of iron, and the floors formed of brick arching, covered with marble tiles.

Opposite to the main entrance, and immediately in the rear of the central hall, is the stairway, twenty (20) feet wide, having a central flight of eight (8) feet, and two side flights of five (5) feet wide each, leading to the attic story; at the top of the first flight, in the rear wall, are placed three windows of three (3) feet wide by eight (8) feet high each, which are filled with embossed glass, having designs illustrative of the history and sources of wealth of Pittsburgh; in the middle window is a representation of the city seal,



THE OLD REDOUBT, AS APPEARING AND ENGRAVED IN 1832.

which is founded on the coat-of-arms of the Pitt family, of England, the head of which was the fast friend of our country in 1776, and from whom comes the name of our city; above the city seal is a representation of the "old redoubt," which was a part of old "Fort Pitt," and is still to be seen, as a dwelling-house, near to the foot of Penn avenue. Beneath this window is inserted the original stone tablet, which was taken out of the walls of the old redoubt, and built into the wall here for preservation, to show that Pittsburgh has a history. The stone bears the rude inscription :

"A. D. 1764.—Coll. Bouquet."

And is, no doubt, the *first* stone that was "quarried and cut" west of the Alleghenies, and is of the same character of stone of which the Hall has been built. As the old tablet showed no signs of decay, after an exposure of one hundred and six years to a Pittsburgh atmosphere, we may safely conclude that the *stone work* of our Municipal Hall will outlast the wants of several generations, if the demands of modern progress will allow it.

The interior arrangements of the building, as well as the exterior style of it, being accurately shown by the accompanying diagrams, which are copied from the original plans, reference is made to them for all further information as to the number and size of the offices and rooms. It only remains to add that the whole work has been designed and executed by Pittsburghers.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

FIRST FLOOR:

Mayor.	Controller.
Treasurer.	City Engineer.

SECOND FLOOR:

Council Chambers.	Board of Health.
City Attorney.	Board of Viewers.
City Clerks.	Water Assessor.

MEZZANINE FLOOR:

Street Commissioners.	Building Inspector.
Council Messenger.	

THIRD FLOOR:

Board of Fire Commissioners.
Board of City Assessments.
Office Water Extension Committee.
Mechanical and Civil Engineers New
Water Works.
Draughting Rooms.

FOURTH FLOOR:

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

THE TURRET CLOCK.

THE TURRET CLOCK.

The turret clock of the City Hall is the medium by which the time is supplied to the city of Pittsburgh, from the Observatory in Allegheny. As the arrangements for doing this are, in some degree, peculiar to Pittsburgh, which is as yet in advance of most American cities in its provision for the ready distribution of the exact time to all within its limits, some account of the considerations which led to the city's action, and the system adopted to give it effect, will be in place.

The amount of time wasted by the discrepancies of clocks and watches, and which is indirectly felt, by each individual, in appointments missed, or time lost needlessly in waiting, is, in the aggregate, very considerable, sufficiently so to make it a public convenience to have a simple and universally accessible means of uniting every watch and clock in the community on the same hour and minute.

The source of all time is the observation of the heavenly bodies, and an observatory, where one exists, is the natural means of obtaining it at first hand.

The Commissioners of the new City Hall, and a number of members of Councils, having visited the Allegheny Observatory, and found there an extended system of time distribution already organized for the use of railroads and others, it was proposed to the Director of the Observatory, Prof. S. P. Langley, to supervise and

arrange a system for supplying time to Pittsburgh, in such a manner that every citizen could enjoy the use of it, and all the affairs of its large business community be regulated by a single accurate standard.

The personal examination of the systems employed in Great Britain having led him to desire to introduce one in Pittsburgh, which might inaugurate in this country the use of the most beneficial features to be found elsewhere, with some contemplated improvements, he was requested by the Commissioners to devise the arrangements he deemed most suitable, to superintend their execution, and finally, on the part of the Observatory, to assume the responsibility of their direction and maintenance, so far as was necessary, for the purposes of a constant regulation connection from the Observatory's standard mean time clock of the public time. They have accordingly addressed themselves to him for this description of the means employed, and their practical working.

The ultimate standard of time, by which all regulators are set, being the motion of the heavenly bodies, and no time-keeper having any power to keep itself right—the best clock will go wrong without constant supervision, and the best time is that which is most frequently regulated by the stars. Two things are chiefly desirable: A general access of the public to *one* common standard, and the exact truth of that standard. The consideration of *unity* is here placed even before that of *accuracy*, and it is, in fact, not hard to see that if every clock and watch in the community were agreed in being wrong by exactly the same amount, little practical inconvenience would be felt. It is, however, believed that, in the Pittsburgh system, unity and accuracy are equally attained. It is well known that the sun can be made to announce his own passage across the meridian by a burning lens placed so that the solar rays falling on it at noon shall ignite a fuse at their focus, and fire

a gun; and to improve on this rude contrivance, so that at the instant the "mean" sun crosses the meridian, a signal may announce to every one that it is exactly twelve o'clock — more exactly than if the sun itself gave the signal—is the object of all contrivances like those now described.

This preface must explain the need of at least a brief description of the instruments of record at the Observatory, which are in place in a description of the turret clock of the City Hall, since they are in permanent metallic connection with it, and both are but parts of the same complete apparatus.

CORRECT TIME—HOW OBTAINED.

At the Observatory, then, is a very massively-mounted telescope, so built in between piers of stone that it cannot be turned out of the meridian, and so powerful that the principal stars are visible through it by day as well as by night.

The principal use of this is, by suitable observation and calculation, to regulate two extremely exact astronomical clocks beside it, with only one of which, however, we are immediately concerned.

This one has a dial divided into twenty-four hours, on which an hour, minute, and second-hand unite, every day, in indicating the instant of exact noon; the hands keeping precise time with the revolution of the "mean sun," and being evidently capable, by suitable mechanical devices, of giving an audible signal at this moment, more exactly and better than the sun itself. Electricity is called in to do this, and by means which, though altogether too elaborate for minute description in this place, are yet very simple and intelligible in principle. Two wires are led separately from a battery in

the City Hall to the Observatory, where they join, and when the ends of these wires are separated in Allegheny, a click will be heard on a "sounder" in the fire-alarm rooms in Municipal Hall by the ordinary operation of the electric current.

The two wires end in two delicate springs in the clock, both tipped with gold, which rest lightly on one another, but can be separated by the least touch. Close by is a jewel, which, when struck by a passing tooth in a wheel attached to the second-hand of the clock described, will brush lightly against one of the gold terminals of the wires, lifting it from the other by a space, which, though invisible to the eye, is enough to break the circuit, and cause the sound in the distant room of the City Hall.

It is evident that if there are sixty teeth in the wheel, sixty such actions will be repeated in each minute, and sixty ticks heard in the City Hall; where the effect will be the same as though the Observatory clock were heard directly in every second it beat. Further, it will be plain that if the sixtieth tooth of the wheel is filed away, that at the sixtieth second of the minute the wire-terminals will *not* be lifted, and that the absence of a corresponding sound will point out the particular beat which follows as the first second of the minute, while similar contrivances, not necessary to explain, point out the first minute of the hour. The effect will be, on the whole, to a person in the City Hall, as though the Observatory standard clock were actually beside him, audibly marking each hour, minute and second, from noon to noon, with astronomical precision.

The exact time has now reached the City Hall—it remains to cause it to be audible to the whole city.

There would be no difficulty in causing these beats to be repeated so loud that every one could hear them, but, evidently, this would be a public annoyance. There is, in the cupola of the City Hall, an alarm bell, and very elaborate mechanism for ringing it, which is

elsewhere described, and which existed before any of the arrangements now mentioned were perfected.

To take advantage of this, which was just what was wanted, to make the Observatory signal audible, the Director was requested to provide with the makers for special electric attachments in the new turret clock. This fine instrument, built by the Messrs. Howard, of Boston, is, in the first place, an excellent time-keeper by itself, and being driven by weights in the ordinary manner, is as independent of electric connection as any clock can be, and would continue to go, and to move the hands on the four transparent dials, if every wire connecting it with the Observatory were removed. Whenever communication with the Observatory is accidentally interrupted, the turret clock does not stop, but simply loses, temporarily, the advantage it has over other clocks, of *not going wrong* while in such connection. This is a feature whose value, or rather, whose necessity, the practical electrician can best appreciate.

The clock has a "gravity" escapement, somewhat like that in the clock of the Victoria Tower of the new Houses of Parliament; in both cases the alternate blows of small hammers, weighing but a few ounces, and falling but a part of an inch, keeping in motion the heavy pendulum, which is here provided also with a compensation for temperature, unusual in instruments of this size. The electric attachments to this clock are of the most complete description, and worthy the attention of any one interested in such matters. They were executed, also, by Messrs. Howard, through Mr. S. Hamblet, as electrician, the latter gentleman having skillfully embodied in them the wishes of the Director, and the results of his own practical information.

So much space has been already occupied in this description that there is not room to mention the contrivances by which the turret clock can be caused to beat in perfect unison with

that at the Observatory, or to be, if necessary, controlled and caused to go faster or slower by a person at that distance, or, finally, to report itself to the Observatory, and automatically to send notice of its being in error to the extent of less than a second.

It is sufficient to say, that the turret clock is kept in such close accordance with the Observatory standard, that they may be considered, for practical purposes, as operating like one piece of mechanism. As the hour of noon approaches, a detent is seen to move in the clock and bring within reach of a lever attached to a wheel, revolving once a minute, the terminals of two wires, like those already described, but which in this case communicate with a powerful electro-magnet in the belfry. The ends of the wires still remain separated by a scarcely visible interval, until after the clock has entered on the last minute preceding noon. Then, with each successive beat of the clock, the lever is seen to move nearer to the wires, finally reaching up to, and pushing them together, coincidently with that beat of the pendulum which coincides with the exact second of mean noon. A flash shows the passage of the electric spark at their contact, the electro-magnet operates, attracting a piece of iron, which, by its motion, releases a detent, communicating with the weight of 4,000 pounds, which moves the hammer of the bell; and, simultaneously with the jar of the whole tower from the fall of the weight, the sound is sent out to the city, through nearly the farthest limits of which this single stroke is audible. For the greater convenience of the public, the stroke is repeated at three in the afternoon, and at every third hour through the day and night.

There is, among other electric attachments of the turret clock, one which will put any distant pendulum of a clock, connected with it by wire, under control of its own, so that the two swing together as though united by a rigid bar. This enables the turret clock to become, in its turn, a sort of prime motor, controlling any

or all clocks, if desired, in distant police stations, or other city offices, so that all move in exact time with the standard. This latter mechanism stands always ready, but has not yet been introduced into general use, perhaps because the bell does its work so effectually as to leave little more to be desired.

How general the public appreciation of the convenience and utility of the system is, the universal comparison of watches at the stroke of noon declares. This, ordinarily, causes a movement so general and simultaneous throughout the city, as to amuse a stranger to the cause, but as comparatively few who profit by it, are aware of the means to which it is due, or of the care of the Commissioners of the new City Hall in this provision for the public convenience, it is presumed that this brief account of the devices used, though necessarily imperfect, may possess some interest.

During nearly two years that the system has been in operation, it is not remembered that there has been any interruption from the failure of the electric mechanism, and, next to the judicious and complete provision of the necessary means by the Commissioners, the generally satisfactory result is largely due, it is fair to state, to the intelligent supervision of the apparatus in the tower, and the assistants in the Fire-alarm department, who have had it in immediate charge.

The utility of the system, it is hoped, will more than justify the introduction by the Commissioners of a public convenience, which has now taken its place among public necessities, since it is one which, once tried, it is very safe to say the public could not now do without.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

AND

ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The two rooms immediately over the Reception Room, and of the same size, one on the third and the other on the fourth floor, were set apart for the use of the Fire Department and the Alarm-telegraph connected therewith ; all under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of nine members. The rooms were taken possession of in the Spring of 1872. That on the third floor is furnished for the use of the Board as an office and a place of meeting. It also serves as offices for the Chief Engineer and his assistant, and the Secretary of the Board. All the accounts of the Department are kept here, together with the various records required. At present the Department consists of ten Steam-engine Companies, three Hook and Ladder Companies, one Hose Company, and, with the Chief and Assistant Engineers, there are one hundred and three active firemen employed. The apparatus consists of ten steam fire engines, with as many hose carriages connected therewith, a two-horse hose carriage to provide extra hose when necessary, and three Hook and Ladder Companies. With each engine company there is a foreman, an engineer, fireman, driver, and four hosemen. With the largest Hook and Ladder Truck there is a foreman, driver, tillerman, and three laddermen. The other ladder trucks are in charge of five men. The independent Hose Company comprises a foreman, driver, and two hosemen.

The class of engines in use are six second-class, and four third-class, all of the Amoskeag Company's make. A third-class engine

has recently been received, preparatory to the establishment of an additional engine company in the extreme west end of the city—the Thirty-sixth ward. In all business with the office of the Department, the foremen represent the companies. Requisitions for supplies are made monthly to the Chief Engineer, and orders on the store-house are issued by him. A monthly time-sheet, properly probated before the City Controller, is presented to the Secretary by the foreman of each company, and warrants are issued, signed by the President of the Commission, and countersigned by the City Controller.

The Board of Commissioners are divided into four monthly committees, of two each, and these committees inspect the companies, apparatus, &c., and attend to wants of the Department, alternately, from month to month. There are also standing committees on Finance, and Building, and Real Estate, in which connection, it is proper to state, that the Department has no rents to pay, all of the twelve buildings, including the store-house, occupied, being the property of the city. An additional building is under contract for the new company yet to be organized.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The room on the fourth floor is occupied entirely by the Fire-alarm Telegraph, in which branch is employed one Superintendent of Telegraph, three operators, and one repairman. The apparatus for receiving and transmitting alarms is most complete, and believed to be as good as any in the country, and has been noticeably successful for the purposes intended. The machinery was manufactured by the American Fire-alarm Telegraph Company,

and consists of eight signal bells, eight relay magnets, and two five-pen registers for receiving alarms. For transmitting the alarms to the various engine-houses, there are six relay magnets, six sounders, and a three-dial repeater, by means of which the number of the signal box from which an alarm has been received, is accurately and promptly repeated on the engine-house gongs, and at the same time struck upon the City Hall bell, for the benefit of the public.

Every third hour of the twenty-four, viz.: at three, six, nine, and twelve o'clock, is noted by a stroke upon the City Hall bell, and upon four other public bells located in different parts of the city, as follows: at Lawrence School House, Seventeenth Ward; Presbyterian Church, East End, Twentieth Ward; Hazlewood School House, Twenty-third Ward, and Engine House, Twenty-sixth Ward. Arrangements for this public convenience in different parts of the city were provided by the Board of Fire Commissioners, and are supervised by the officers of the Alarm-telegraph Department.

There are now (1874,) one hundred and twelve miles of wire, one hundred and fifteen alarm-boxes, fourteen engine-house gongs, and four bell-strikers in use in the consolidated city. To operate the machinery three hundred and twenty cells of Callaud battery are used. The lines are divided into eight signal, and six alarm circuits. In the lower or more thickly populated and business portions of the city, three engine companies, with their hose carriages, the extra hose carriage, and a hook and ladder company, answer the first alarm. In other portions of the city two companies only answer. In case the Chief Engineer or assistant find additional aid required at a fire, their signal to that effect calls other companies.

Statement of Disbursements

BY THE

COMMISSION

FOR THE

ERECTION OF A CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH.

FOR public information the Commission herewith give a detailed statement of the expenditures made by them in behalf of their trust. No payment has been made except by warrant drawn upon the City Treasurer, who was the custodian of the funds; and these warrants required, before payment, the endorsement of the person to whom issued. In the statement is given the consecutive numbers of the warrants, the date of issue, the name of the party to whom issued, the account for which drawn, and the amount. Besides the expenditures proper, for the building, it also includes the cost of maintenance for a period of more than four years, such as salaries of day and night watchmen, janitors, for cleaning, repairs, etc. A recapitulation of the expenditures, under the various heads, is also given, together with a statement of the actual cost of construction. This is followed by a schedule of the rate of special tax levied for the several years for the building, the aggregate amount of money received therefrom, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures to July 31st, 1874, as shown by the books of the City Treasurer. The proceeds of the temporary loans having been paid into the City Treasury, and drawn therefrom on checks, as the other funds, require the deduction of the amount from the gross footing of the detailed statement, to show the actual total expenditures.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

No.	Date. 1867.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
1,	Aug. 10,	Lyon, Shorb & Co.....	Purchase of Lot.....	\$ 45,000 00
2,	do	Daily Gazette.....	Publishing Act of Assembly,	51 40
3,	do	Evening Chronicle.....	do	51 60
4,	do	Daily Dispatch.....	do	58 00
5,	do	Daily Commercial.....	do	22 00
6,	do	Daily Republic.....	do	54 40
7,	do	Act of Assembly.....	Act creating Commission.....	50 00
8,	do	W. G. Johnston & Co.,	Printing Check Book, &c....	16 80
9,	do	Pittsburgh Post.....	Publishing Act of Assembly,	50 00
10,	do	do Leader.....	do	24 00
11,	Dec. 17,	do Gazette.....	Duplicate No. 2, original lost,	
12,	do	Mortgage Stamp.....	Lyon, Shorb & Co.....	57 00
13,	July 11,	Patrick Bradley.....	Excavation.....	336 00
14,	July 25,	do	do	400 00
15,	July 29,	Neeb, Bauer & Co.....	Advertising for Proposals....	22 87
16,	do	Daily Mail.....	do	13 00
17,	do	Commercial.....	do	10 00
18,	do	Pittsburgh Leader.....	do	12 00
19,	do	do Chronicle...	do	18 60
20,	do	do Dispatch....	do	32 30
21,	do	do Gazette.....	do	8 80
22,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
23,	Aug. 1,	Lyon, Shorb & Co.....	Payment on Lot.....	30,000 00
24,	Aug. 8,	P. Bradley.....	Excavation ..	372 00
25,	Aug. 22,	do	do	200 00
26,	Sept. 15,	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Stone Work.....	6,194 00
27,	Sept. 19,	Patrick Bradley..	Excavation.....	200 00
28,	Oct. 6,	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
29,	do	P. Kincella.....	Labor (35½ days,).....	71 00
30,	do	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Building Foundation.....	2,097 00
31,	Oct. 19,	P. Bradley.....	Excavation.....	108 00
32,	Oct. 31,	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Stone Work.....	6,634 00
33,	Nov. 14,	P. Bradley.....	Excavation.....	116 00
34,	Dec. 1,	Henderson, M. & Co....	Stone Work.....	5,716 00
35,	do	Thomas Connors.....	Labor.....	84 88
36,	Dec. 24,	P. Bradley.....	Excavation.....	630 50
37,	Dec. 31,	Henderson, M. & Co....	Stone Work.....	2,341 00

No.	Date. 1869.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
38,	Feb. 15,	W. J. Anderson & Co.,	Iron Gratings, &c	\$ 480 43
39,	Mar. 5,	A. A. Anderson & Sons,	Printing Plans, &c.....	51 50
40,	do	Evening Chronicle.....	Advertising.....	10 00
41,	do	Commercial.....	do	10 00
42,	do	Mail.....	do	10 00
43,	do	Post.....	do	10 00
44,	Mar. 10,	Jos. Hastings.....	Excavation.....	12 50
45,	do	Pittsburgh Leader.....	Advertising.....	6 00
46,	Mar. 29,	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
47,	do	Daily Republic.....	Advertising.....	10 00
48,	Apr. 2,	Henderson, M. & Co.,	Stone Work.....	2,060 00
49,	Apr. 10,	Pittsburgh Dispatch.....	Advertising.....	10 00
50,	do	do Post.....	do	10 00
51,	do	do Gazette.....	do	10 00
52,	May 1,	Henderson, M. & Co.,	Stone Work.....	9,374 15
53,	May 6,	Ferguson & Beck.....	Lumber, Labor, &c.....	206 55
54,	do	P. Bradley.....	Excavation.....	19 60
55,	do	Union Iron Mills.....	Supports for Smoke Flues.....	16 88
56,	June 8,	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	54 00
57,	do	E. Ecker & Sons	Laying Brick.....	1,106 50
58,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	7,416 25
59,	do	C. Ferguson	Carpenter Work.....	569 25
60,	July 8,	Henderson, M. & Co.,	Stone Work.....	9,175 00
61,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	48 00
62,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying.....	1,964 00
63,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	1,000 00
64,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick.....	2,455 00
65,	do	Otto Wuth.....	Analyzing Stone.....	50 00
66,	Aug. 4,	James Todd.....	Watchman.....	72 00
67,	do	Charles Ferguson.....	Carpenter Work.....	480 00
68,	do	Stark, McMahon & Co.	Hoisting Engine	1,280 00
69,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying.....	2,489 00
70,	do	do	Brick	2,021 00
71,	do	Henderson, M. & Co.,	Stone Work.....	9,294 00
72,	Aug. 13,	Burke & Barnes.....	Locks on Vaults.....	1,200 00
73,	Aug. 20,	do	do	550 00
74,	Sept. 7,	Stark, McMahon & Co.	Hoisting Engine	320 00
75,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman	62 00
76,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying.....	1,530 50
77,	do	do	Brick	1,252 00
78,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Girders, &c... ..	10,845 00
79,	do	Henderson, Mackin & Co.	Stone Work.....	15,340 00
80,	Oct. 5,	James Todd.....	Watchman.....	60 00
81,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	42 00
82,	do	Henderson, M. & Co.,	Stone Work.....	10,436 00
83,	do	Charles Ferguson.....	Carpenter Work.....	1,018 00
84,	do	Bingham & Laing.....	Anthracite Coal.....	42 68
85,	do	H. Gerwig & Co.....	Rope	35 72
86,	do	E. Ecker & Sons	Brick Laying.....	1,663 00
87,	do	do	Brick.....	1,162 00
88,	Oct. 15,	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
89,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick.....	166 00

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

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No.	Date. 1869.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
90,	Oct. 23,	Logan, Gregg & Co..	Hardware.....	\$ 12 40
91,	do	Marshall Bros.....	Iron Work.....	60 75
92,	Nov. 4,	Henderson, M. & Co...	Stone Work.....	11,743 00
93,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying.....	2,010 00
94,	do	do	Brick.....	468 00
95,	do	do	do	1,138 00
96,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	2,727 00
97,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
98,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	56 00
99,	Dec. 8,	James Todd.....	Watchman.....	60 00
100,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	60 00
101,	do	Henderson, M. & Co...	Stone Work.....	14,063 00
102,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	3,324 00
103,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying	1,492 00
104,	do	do	Brick.....	1,001 00
105,	do	do	do	225 00
106,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
107,	do	do	Sundry Small Items.....	19 75
108,	Dec. 17, 1870.	Mary A. Ferguson, Ad'x	Carpenter Work	291 00
109,	Jan. 5,	James Todd.....	Watchman.....	62 00
110,	do	Henry Evans.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
111,	Feb. 8,	James Todd.....	Night do	62 00
112,	do	Henry Evans.....	Day do	62 00
113,	March 3,	Iron City Bank.....	Discount.....	232 75
114,	do	J. M. Brush.....	do	221 66
115,	March 9,	Henry Evans.....	Day Watchman.....	56 00
116,	Mar. 12,	James Todd.....	Night do	56 00
117,	April 4,	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	5,000 00
118,	do	Henry Evans.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
119,	do	James Todd.....	Night do	62 00
120,	April 14,	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron.....	2,500 00
121,	May 2,	Henry Evans.....	Day Watchman.....	60 00
122,	do	James Todd.....	Night do	60 00
123,	June 8,	Henry Evans.....	Day do	62 00
124,	do	James Todd.....	Night do	62 00
125,	June 11,	Henderson, M. & Co...	Stone Work.....	16,896 00
126,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying....	2,577 00
127,	do	do	Brick.....	1,587 00
128,	do	do	do	493 00
129,	do	Mary A. Ferguson, Ad'x	Carpenter Work.....	1,020 00
130,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	8,101 25
131,	do	Henry Gerwig	Rope.....	19 50
132,	do	Fulton, Bollman & Co...	do	35 25
133,	do	J. W. Kerr	Architect.....	500 00
134,	July 1,	Lyon, Shorb & Co.....	Lot Payment and Int. on Lot,	34,228 75
135,	do	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Stone Work.....	10,080 00
136,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick do	2,586 00
137,	do	do	Brick.....	2,086 00
138,	do	Admx. C. Ferguson, dec'd	Carpenter Work.....	412 00
139,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	2,227 00
140,	do	Safe Deposit Co.....	Drain Pipes.....	245 61

No.	Date. 1870.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
141,	July 1,	Moore & Pollock.....	Painting.....	\$ 14 95
142,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	60 00
143,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	60 00
144,	July 6,	Loans, March 3, 1870...	Temporary Loans.....	9,500 00
145,	do	do	do	9,500 00
146,	do	Bond Stamps.....	Stamps for Bonds.....	100 00
147,	July 15,	Burke & Barnes.....	Vaults, Locks and Safes.....	2,000 00
148,	July 29,	Loan of Dec. 9, 1869.....	Temporary Loans.....	21,000 00
149,	Aug. 2,	Henderson, M. & Co....	Stone Work.....	17,760 00
150,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick do	1,536 00
151,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron do	8,266 00
152,	do	Estate of C. Ferguson...	Carpenter Work.....	240 00
153,	do	Pittsburgh Gas Co.....	Coke.....	110 60
154,	do	Fulton, Bollman & Co...	Rope.....	26 10
155,	do	A. Fulton's Son & Co...	Brass Work.....	78 21
156,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
157,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
158,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
159,	Sept. 5,	Ferguson Estate.....	Carpenter Work.....	298 00
160,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
161,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
162,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	1,348 00
163,	Oct. 5,	H. Evans.....	Engineer.....	60 00
164,	do	Jas. Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	60 00
165,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
166,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	2,317 00
167,	do	Fulton, Bollman & Co...	Rope.....	25 42
168,	do	A. Fulton's Son & Co...	Brass Work.....	15 90
169,	Nov. 8,	Ad'x C. Ferguson, dec'd	Carpenter Work.....	1,448 00
170,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
171,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
172,	Dec. 6,	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	60 00
173,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	60 00
174,	do	Adm'x C. Ferguson.....	Carpenter Work.....	815 00
175,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	4,041 00
176,	do	Anderson & Co.....	do	2,500 00
177,	do	Kim & Schwartz.....	Tin Roofing.....	1,200 00
178,	do	Aiken & Co.....	Slate do	500 00
179,	do	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Stone Work.....	41,000 00
180,	do	Adm'x C. Ferguson.....	Carpenter Work.....	2,000 00
181,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	5,000 00
182,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Work.....	10,000 00
	1871.			
183,	Jan. 5,	do	do	2,000 00
184,	do	C. Ferguson, deceased...	Carpenter Work.....	694 00
185,	do	Henderson, M. & Co....	Stone Work.....	10,000 00
186,	do	James Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
187,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
188,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	6,446 69
189,	do	Marshall Bros.....	Iron.....	61 70
190,	do	W. G. Johnston & Co...	Printing.....	22 00
191,	Feb. 1,	A. J. Cochran, Treas...	Semi-Annual Interest.....	9,334 00

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

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No.	Date. 1871.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
192,	Feb. 7,	J. W. Kerr.....	J. W. Kerr, Architect.....	\$1,000 00
193,	do	Henderson, Mackin & Co	Stone Work.....	9,000 00
194,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Work.....	396 00
195,	do	do	Brick..	324 00
196,	do	Ferguson Estate.....	Carpenter Work.....	535 00
197,	do	Boyd & Son.....	do	1,200 00
198,	do	William Burke.....	Painting.....	56 00
199,	do	M. A. Jones.....	Oil, &c.....	12 15
200,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
201,	do	Stafford Todd	Night Watchman.....	62 00
202,	do	Ecker & Sons.	Brick Work.....	1,280 00
203,	Mar. 8,	Pittsb'gh Commercial...	Advertising.....	6 80
204,	do	do Gazette.....	do	5 20
205,	do	do Chronicle.....	do	6 00
206,	do	Express Co.....	Transporting Bonds East.....	18 00
207,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Laying.....	704 00
208,	do	do	Brick	576 00
209,	do	Ferguson Estate.....	Carpenter Work.....	240 00
210,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	792 00
211,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	880 00
212,	do	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	56 00
213,	do	Stafford Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	56 00
214,	do	Pittsburgh Leader.....	Advertising.....	4 00
215,	Mar. 11,	do Gazette.....	do	6 00
216,	Mar. 18,	do Commercial...	do	3 40
217,	do	do Leader.....	do	6 00
218,	April 5,	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	62 00
219,	do	Stafford Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
220,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	600 00
221,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,000 00
222,	do	Pittsburgh Gas Co.....	Coke	160 00
223,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	500 00
224,	do	Estate C. Ferguson, decd	Carpenter Work.....	2,167 00
225,	May 5,	Henry Evans.....	Engineer.....	18 00
226,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman	38 00
227,	do	Stafford Todd.....	Night do	60 00
228,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,975 00
229,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	575 00
230,	do	A. Fulton's Son & Co...	Castings.....	7 41
231,	June 10,	Pittsburgh Commercial,	Advertising.....	4 00
232,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,353 00
233,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	529 00
234,	do	Weldon & Kelly.....	Plumbing	640 00
235,	do	Stafford Todd.....	Night Watchman.....	62 00
236,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day do	62 00
237,	June 28,	Henderson, M. & Co...	Stone Work.....	23,086 00
238,	July 3,	J. M. Brush.....	Sundry Expenses.....	70 00
239,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,182 00
240,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	1,120 00
241,	do	Jarvis, Halpin & Co.....	Plumbing.....	960 00
242,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	360 00
243,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	1,000 00
244,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	1,500 00

No.	Date. 1871.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account	Amount.
245,	July 3,	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman	\$ 60 00
246,	do	John Born.....	Night do	60 00
247,	July 18,	J. W. Haney & Co.....	Marble Tile & Transportation,	108 75
248,	July 31,	do	do Freight and Charges,	85 10
249,	Aug. 5,	Mackin & Alexander...	Stone Work.....	2,132 00
250,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron do	6,000 00
251,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,758 00
252,	do	W. Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	2,384 00
253,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	900 00
254,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
255,	do	John Born.....	Night do	62 00
256,	Aug. 7,	J. W. Haney & Co.....	Freight on Tile.....	19 90
257,	Aug. 8,	Frank McIntyre.....	Tile.....	250 00
258,	do	E. Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Work.....	600 00
259,	Aug. 17,	J. W. Haney Co.....	Freight on Tile.....	7 55
260,	Sept. 6,	Mackin & Alexander...	Stone Work.....	1,650 00
261,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick do	2,600 00
262,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,468 00
263,	do	W. Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	1,376 00
264,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	1,810 00
265,	do	Frank McIntyre.....	Tile Floor.....	168 00
266,	do	Marshall Bros.....	Iron Fence.....	512 00
267,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
268,	do	John Born.....	Night do	62 00
269,	Sept. 22,	Geo. W. Blake.....	Heating	3,000 00
270,	Sept. 30,	Semi-annual Interest...	City Hall Bonds.....	7,000 00
271,	Oct. 3,	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	60 00
272,	do	John Born.....	Night do	60 00
273,	Oct. 6,	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	962 00
274,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering	506 00
275,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	320 00
276,	do	J. C. Schultz.....	Iron Work.....	3,838 26
277,	do	Fricke & Welsh.....	Lightning Rods.....	95 00
278,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect.....	2,500 00
279,	Nov. 20,	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
280,	do	John Born.....	Night do	62 00
281,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	2,387 00
282,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	540 00
283,	do	Mackin & Alexander...	Stone Work.....	472 00
284,	do	Jos Hastings.....	Cleaning Cellar.....	450 00
285,	do	F. McIntyre.....	Tile Floors	232 00
286,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	160 00
287,	do	J. W. Kerr.....	Architect	2,500 00
288,	do	Aiken & Co.....	Slate Roofing.....	466 50
289,	Dec. 8,	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	60 00
290,	do	John Born.....	Night do	60 00
291,	do	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	2,436 00
292,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	340 00
293,	do	G. W. Blake.....	Steam Heating.....	3,000 00
294,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting	320 00
295,	do	Beggs & Lindsay.....	Marble Mantels .	707 50
296,	do	F. McIntyre.....	Tile Floor.....	325 00
297,	do	Kim & Schwartz.....	Tin Roof.....	524 85

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

59

No.	Date. 1871.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
298,	Dec. 8,	Wm. B. Scaife.....	Ventilating Screens.....	\$ 94 50
299,	Dec. 28,	J. W. Haney & Co.....	Freight on Tile.....	157 25
	1872.			
300,	Jan. 5,	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	3,400 00
301,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	664 00
302,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	400 00
303,	do	F. McIntyre.....	Tile Floors.....	300 00
304,	do	Marshall Bros.....	Two Boiler Scrapers.....	9 00
305,	do	Pittsburgh Gas Co.....	Coke.....	133 60
306,	do	Charles Porter.....	Cleaning Hall.....	12 00
307,	do	John McAllister.....	Engineer.....	63 00
308,	do	John C. Davidson.....	Fireman.....	21 00
309,	do	John Born.....	do.....	62 00
310,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Watchman.....	62 00
311,	Jan. 9,	J. W. Haney & Co.....	Tile.....	32 35
312,	Jan. 13,	do.....	Freight on Tile.....	57 10
313,	Jan. 20,	G. W. Blake.....	Boilers.....	1,953 83
314,	Jan. 23,	John Baird, Son & Co.,	Tiles.....	3,000 00
315,	Jan. 29,	John Arthurs.....	Interest on Bonds.....	35 00
316,	do	Townsend Whelen & Co	do.....	6,650 00
317,	Feb. 6,	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	3,680 00
318,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,200 00
319,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	280 00
320,	do	F. P. McIntyre.....	Tiling Floor.....	400 00
321,	do	Jarvis, Halpin & Co.....	Plumbing.....	1,840 00
322,	do	Robt. Wood & Co.....	Large Lamp Posts.....	403 00
323,	do	John McAllister.....	Engineer.....	93 00
324,	do	John Born.....	Assistant Engineer.....	62 00
325,	do	John C. Davidson.....	Second do.....	46 50
326,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
327,	do	C. S. Porter.....	Janitor.....	42 50
328,	do	Charles Armstrong.....	Coal.....	68 20
329,	Mar. 5,	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	1,840 00
330,	do	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering.....	1,220 00
331,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	480 00
332,	do	F. McIntyre.....	Tiling.....	300 00
333,	do	Weldon & Kelly.....	Gas Fitting.....	426 00
334,	do	Pittsburgh Gas Co.....	Coke and Gas.....	268 40
334,	do	John McAllister.....	Engineer.....	87 00
335,	do	John Born.....	1st Assistant Engineer.....	58 00
336,	do	John C. Davidson.....	2d do do.....	39 00
337,	do	C. Porter.....	Janitor.....	72 50
338,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	58 00
339,	do	W. J. Anderson & Co.,	Iron Work.....	2,000 00
340,	Apr. 3,	Boyd & Son.....	Carpenter Work.....	3,000 00
341,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	549 00
342,	do	F. McIntyre.....	Tile Floor.....	350 00
343,	do	Ecker & Sons.....	Brick Work.....	652 22
344,	do	Burke & Barnes.....	Vault Doors.....	1,000 00
345,	do	Bissell & Co.....	Grates, Fenders, &c.....	305 00
346,	do	J. McAllister.....	Engineer.....	93 00
347,	do	John Born.....	1st Assistant Engineer.....	62 00
348,	do	J. C. Davidson.....	2d do do.....	46 50

No.	Date. 1872.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	On What Account.	Amount.
349,	Apr. 3,	C. S. Porter.....	Janitor.....	\$ 77 50
350,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
351,	Apr. 12,	Wm. J. Anderson & Co.	Iron Work.....	5,000 00
352,	Apr. 19,	B. C. & J. H. Sawyer...	Material for Cleaning Hall...	80 69
353,	May 9,	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	60 00
354,	do	John Born.....	Night do	60 00
355,	do	C. S. Porter.....	Janitor.....	75 00
356,	do	J. McAllister.....	Engineer.....	90 00
357,	do	J. C. Davidson.....	Assistant Engineer.....	45 00
358,	do	F. P. McIntyre.....	Tile Floor.....	450 00
359,	do	Bassett & Brown.....	Painting.....	500 00
360,	do	G. W. Blake.....	Steam Heaters.....	1,501 52
361,	May 13,	D. B. Morris.....	Plastering... ..	579 90
362,	May 28,	W. J. Anderson & Co...	Iron Work.....	2,000 00
363,	June 3,	J. B. McAllister.....	Engineer.....	93 00
364,	June 15,	Michael Yaeger.....	Fireman.....	62 00
365,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Day Watchman.....	62 00
366,	do	John Born.....	Night do	62 00
367,	June 25,	F. P. McIntyre.....	Laying Tile.....	700 00
368,	June 29,	H. Hackmaster.....	Building Hot Air Furnace....	117 07
369,	July 1,	C. L. Magee.....	Interest due John Arthurs...	350 00
370,	do	Daily Gazette.....	Advertising	10 60
371,	do	John Baird, Sons & Co.,	Marble Tile.....	2,019 23
372,	July 3,	Michael Yaeger.....	Watchman... ..	60 00
373,	do	Christopher King.....	Engineer.....	90 00
374,	do	E. S. Magee.....	Assistant Janitor.....	60 00
375,	do	John Born.....	Night Watchman.....	60 00
376,	do	Estate C. F. Porter, dec'd	Janitor.....	80 00
377,	do	Boyd & Sons.....	Carpenter Work.....	998 40
378,	July 6,	W. J. Anderson & Co...	Iron Work.....	1,112 63
379,	do	J. Woodwell & Co.....	Hardware.....	68 39
380,	July 9,	Jarvis, Halpin & Co.....	Plumbing.....	1,303 54
381,	July 10,	Mackin & Alexander...	Stone Stairs.....	412 00
382,	July 11,	Marshall Bros.....	Iron Work.....	205 48
383,	do	Bassett & Brown	Painting	1,062 00
384,	do	City Treasurer.....	Cleaning City Hall.....	369 77
385,	July 17,	Weldon & Kelly.....	Gas Fixtures.....	55 42
386,	do	Kim & Sons.....	Tin and Zinc Work.....	30 10
387,	Dec. 28,	C. L. Magee, Treas.....	Interest paid Aug. 1, 1872...	6,650 00
388,	do	do	do	2,205 00
389,	do	do	do	595 00
	1873.			
390,	Jan. 29,	do	Interest paid Feb. 1, 1873....	9,100 00
391,	June 28,	J. W. Kerr.....	Services as Architect in full..	7,000 00
392,	Aug. 14,	C. L. Magee, Treas.....	Interest due Aug. 1, 1872....	9,100 00
393,	Oct. 9,	Thomas Barnes.....	Vault door Treas. office....	225 00
	1874.			
394,	July 31,	C. L. Magee, Treas... ..	Interest for Feb. 1, 1874.....	9,100 00
395,	Aug. 1,	do	Interest for Aug. 1, 1874	9,100 00
Total Disbursements.....				\$730,076 96
Deduct Temporary Loan,.....				40,000 00
Actual Amount expended for all purposes, to July 31, 1874.....				\$690,076 96

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Ground.....	\$100,000 00
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INTEREST.

Interest on Mortgage.....	\$ 9,228 75	
Interest on Bonds to August 1, 1874.....	69,219 00	
Discount on Temporary Loans.....	454 41	
	78,902 16	

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Amount Paid.....	40,000 00
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EXCAVATION.

Patrick Bradley.....	\$ 2,382 10	
Patrick Kincella.....	71 00	
Thomas Connors.....	84 88	
	2,537 98	

STONE WORK.

Henderson, Mackin & Co.....	\$232,289 15	
Mackin & Alexander.....	4,666 00	
	236,955 15	

BRICK WORK.

Ecker & Sons.....	52,140 22
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IRON WORK.

Burke & Barnes.....	\$ 4,975 00	
Logan, Gregg & Co.....	12 40	
Safe Deposit Co.....	245 61	
A. Fulton's Son & Co.....	101 52	
W. J. Anderson & Co.....	13,093 06	
Marshall Bros.....	848 93	
Union Iron Mills.....	16 88	
J. C. Schultz.....	80,397 45	
Robert Wood & Co..	403 00	
	100,093 85	

CARPENTER WORK.

Charles Ferguson.....	\$ 12,227 25	
Boyd & Sons.....	27,367 40	
Ferguson & Beck.....	206 55	
	<hr/>	\$39,801 20

PAINTING.

Bassett & Brown	\$ 7,141 00	
William Burke.....	56 00	
Moore & Pollock	14 95	
	<hr/>	7,211 95

ROOFING.

David Aiken & Co., (Slate).....	\$ 966 50	
Kim & Schwartz (Tin).....	1,754 95	
	<hr/>	2,721 45

PLASTERING.

D. B. Morris.....		14,577 90
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PRINTING.

Evening Chronicle.....	\$ 86 20	
Dispatch.....	100 30	
Commercial	56 20	
Republic.....	64 40	
W. G. Johnston & Co.....	38 80	
Post (Daily).....	70 00	
Sunday Leader.....	52 00	
Freiheits Freund.....	22 87	
Evening Mail.....	23 00	
Pittsburgh Gazette.....	92 00	
A. A. Anderson & Sons.....	51 50	
	<hr/>	657 27

GAS FITTING.

Weldon & Kelley.....		1,121 42
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PLUMBING.

Jarvis, Halpin & Co		4,103 54
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RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

63

TILE AND LAYING.

John Baird, Son & Co.....	\$ 5,019 23	
Frank McIntyre.....	3,475 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,494 23

HEATING APPARATUS.

G. W. Blake.....	\$ 9,455 35	
W. B. Scaife	94 50	
	<hr/>	9,549 85

ARCHITECT.

J. W. Kerr.....	20,000 00
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SUNDRIES.

M. A. Jones.....	\$ 12 15	
H. Gerwig & Co. (Ropes).....	55 22	
Bingham & Laing (Anthracite Coal).....	42 68	
Stark, McMahon & Co., (Engine).....	1,600 00	
Act of Assembly.....	50 00	
Otto Wuth (Analysis of Stone).....	50 00	
Pittsburgh Gas Co.....	672 60	
Fulton, Bollman & Co., (Ropes).....	86 77	
Mortgage Stamps.....	57 00	
Joseph Hastings (Cleaning Cellar).....	462 50	
Bissell & Co.....	305 00	
J. W. Kerr	19 75	
H. Hackmaster.....	117 07	
J. W. Woodwell & Co.....	68 39	
Expressage and Stamps for Bonds.....	118 00	
Jared M. Brush, petty expenses.....	70 00	
Warrant for cleaning.....	369 77	
Charles Armstrong, Coal.....	68 20	
B. C & J. H. Sawyer, Soap.....	80 69	
	<hr/>	4,305 79

MAINTENANCE.

Salaries of Day and Night Watchmen, Engineers and Janitors, for over four years.....	5,632 50
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FREIGHT.

J. W. Haney.....	468 00
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LIGHTNING RODS.

Fricke & Welsh.....	\$ 95 00
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MARBLE MANTELS.

Beggs & Lindsay.....	707 50
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Total.....	\$730,076 96
Deduct items not properly belonging to cost of construction,.....	229,497 72
Actual cost of construction.....	\$500,579 24

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

The following statement shows the actual cost, as per contracts for excavation, walling of basement, and the whole of the superstructure and finishing of the building:

Excavation.....	\$ 2,537 98
Stone Work.....	236,955 15
Brick Work.....	52,140 22
Iron Work.....	100,093 85
Carpenter Work.....	39,801 20
Roofing.....	2,721 45
Plastering.....	14,577 90
Painting.....	7,211 95
Gas Fitting.....	1,121 42
Plumbing.....	4,103 54
Tile and Laying.....	8,494 23
Heating Apparatus.....	9,549 85
Freight.....	468 00
Lightning Rods.....	95 00
Marble Mantels.....	707 50
Architect.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$500,579 24

CITY HALL BUILDING TAX COLLECTED.

S. ALLINDER—CITY TREASURER.

5 mills, 1867.....	\$ 56,617 95
5 mills, 1868.....	75,051 06

A. J. COCHRAN—TREASURER.

5 mills, 1869	72,713 81
5 mills, 1870.....	74,293 24
5 mills, 1871.....	82,449 95

C. L. MAGEE—TREASURER.

1½ mills, 1872.....	32,930 33
1½ mills, 1873.....	30,402 82
¼ mill, 1874.....	20,587 88
To July 31, 1874.....	<u>\$445,047 04</u>

CITY TREASURER—IN ACCOUNT WITH CITY HALL COMMISSION, TO JULY 31ST, 1874.

RECEIPTS CITY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Rents—Old Buildings, per Thos. Steel, Secretary.....	\$ 420 00
Temporary Loans \$40,000, less discount \$1,195.23.....	38,804 77
Bonds Sold	260,000 00
City Building Tax.....	445,047 04
	<u>\$744,271 81</u>

EXPENDITURES.

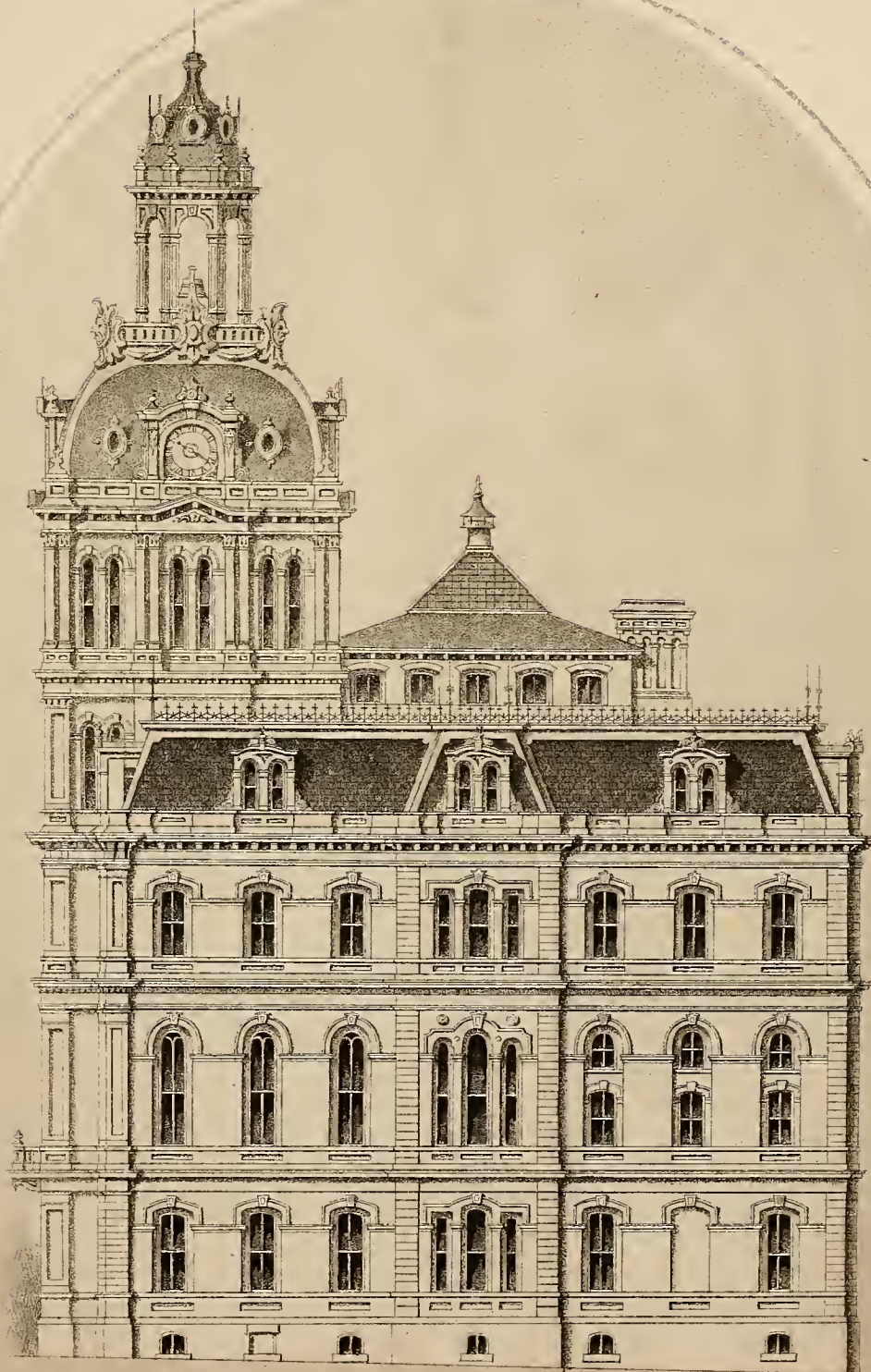
Construction of Building, Maintenance, &c.....	\$511,174 80
Purchase of Ground and Interest on Mortgages	109,228 75
Interest on Bonds to August 1, 1874.....	69,219 00
Interest on Renewal of Temporary Loans.	454 41
Temporary Loans Paid.....	40,000 00
Balance in Treasury July 31, 1874.....	14,194 85
	<u>\$744,271 81</u>

REORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION.

Owing to the retirement of Thomas Steel, Secretary, and the subsequent death of Col. William Phillips, President of the Commission, which latter event took place April 14th, 1874, the Board assembled on the 4th of August following, at the office of the Surveyor of Customs: members present, Messrs. Lyon, Hays, Brush, and Hare. A reorganization was effected by the election of Jared M. Brush, President, and Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Secretary.

The late Secretary, Thomas Steel, laid before the Commission the foregoing detailed statement of disbursements, which was approved, and he was requested to probate the same, and file in the District Court.

DEC 30 1874

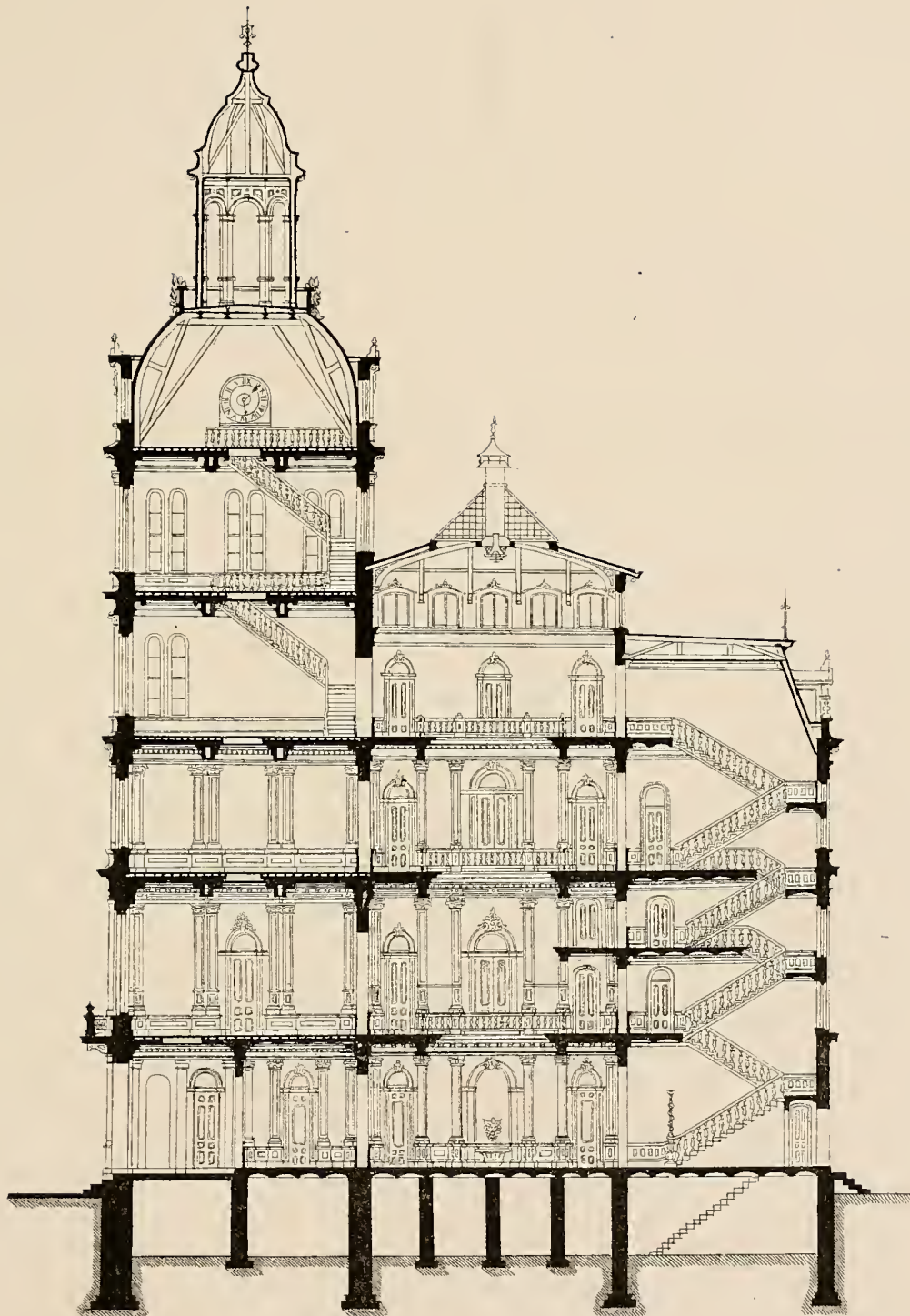


Ohio Statehouse, Columbus, Ohio.

SIDE ELEVATION.



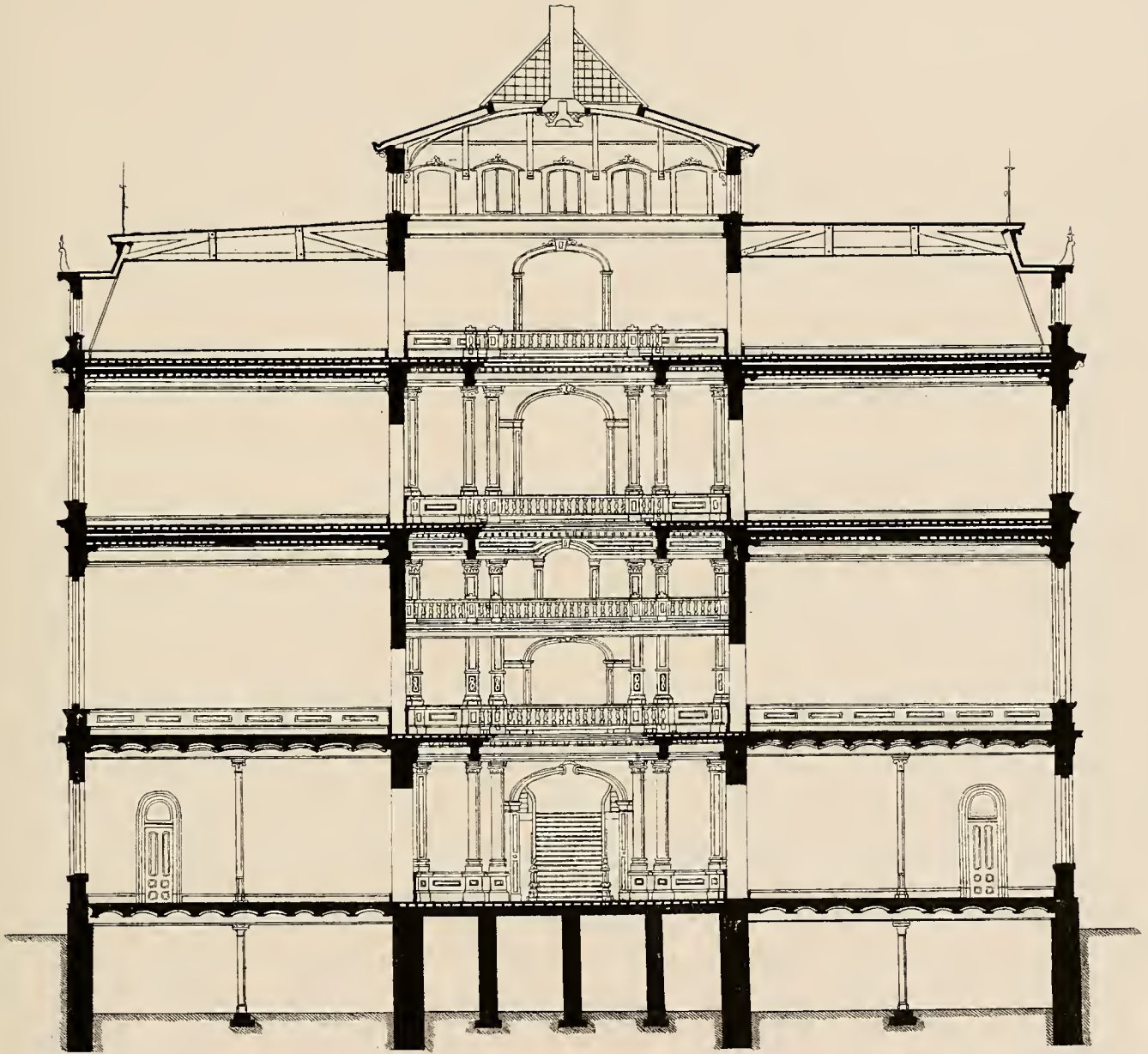
REAR ELEVATION.



J. W. Kerr, Archt

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
THROUGH CENTRE

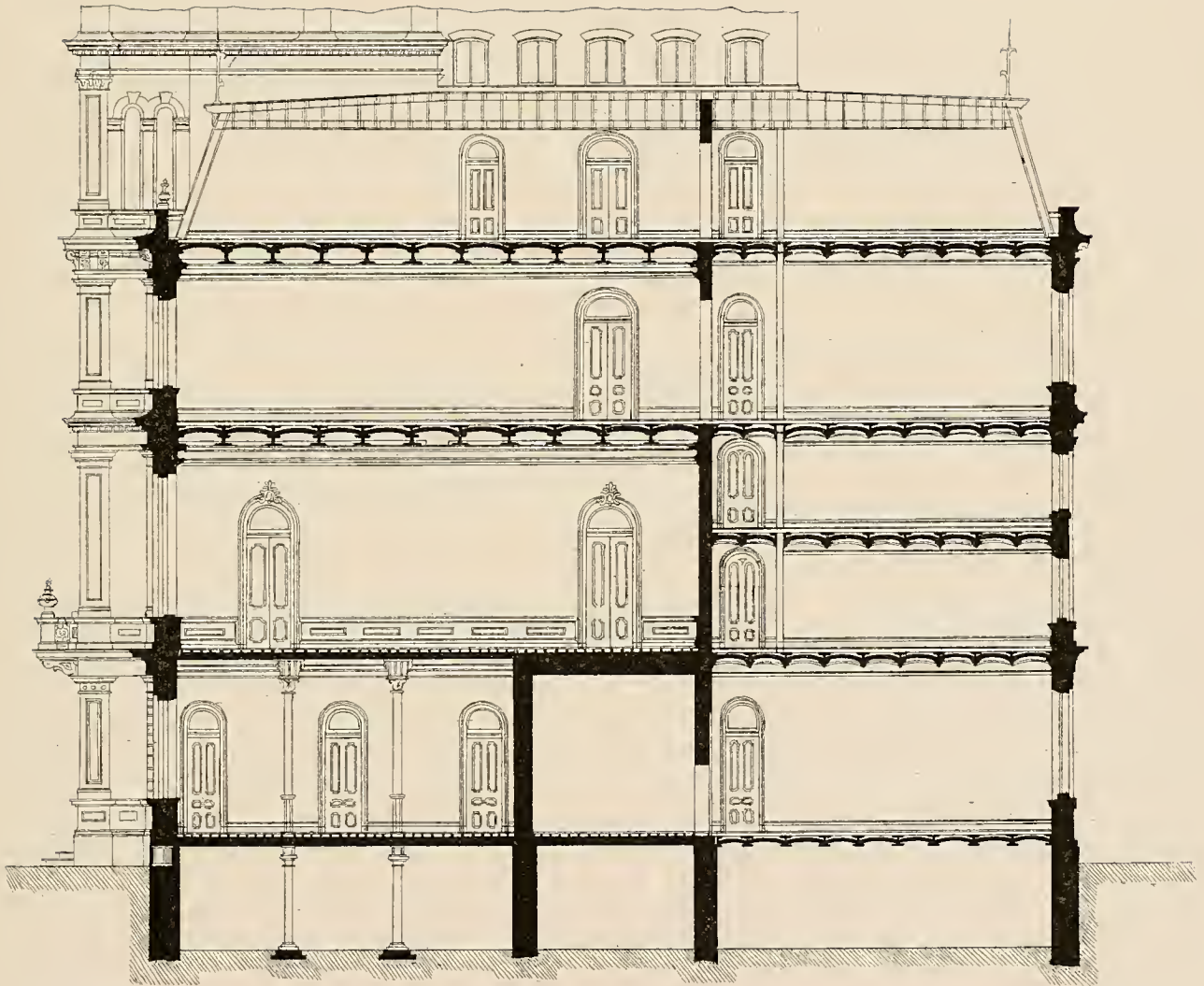
Otto Krebs Ltd. Pittsburgh



J. W. Kerr, Arch^t

Otto Krebs Bldg. Pittsburgh.

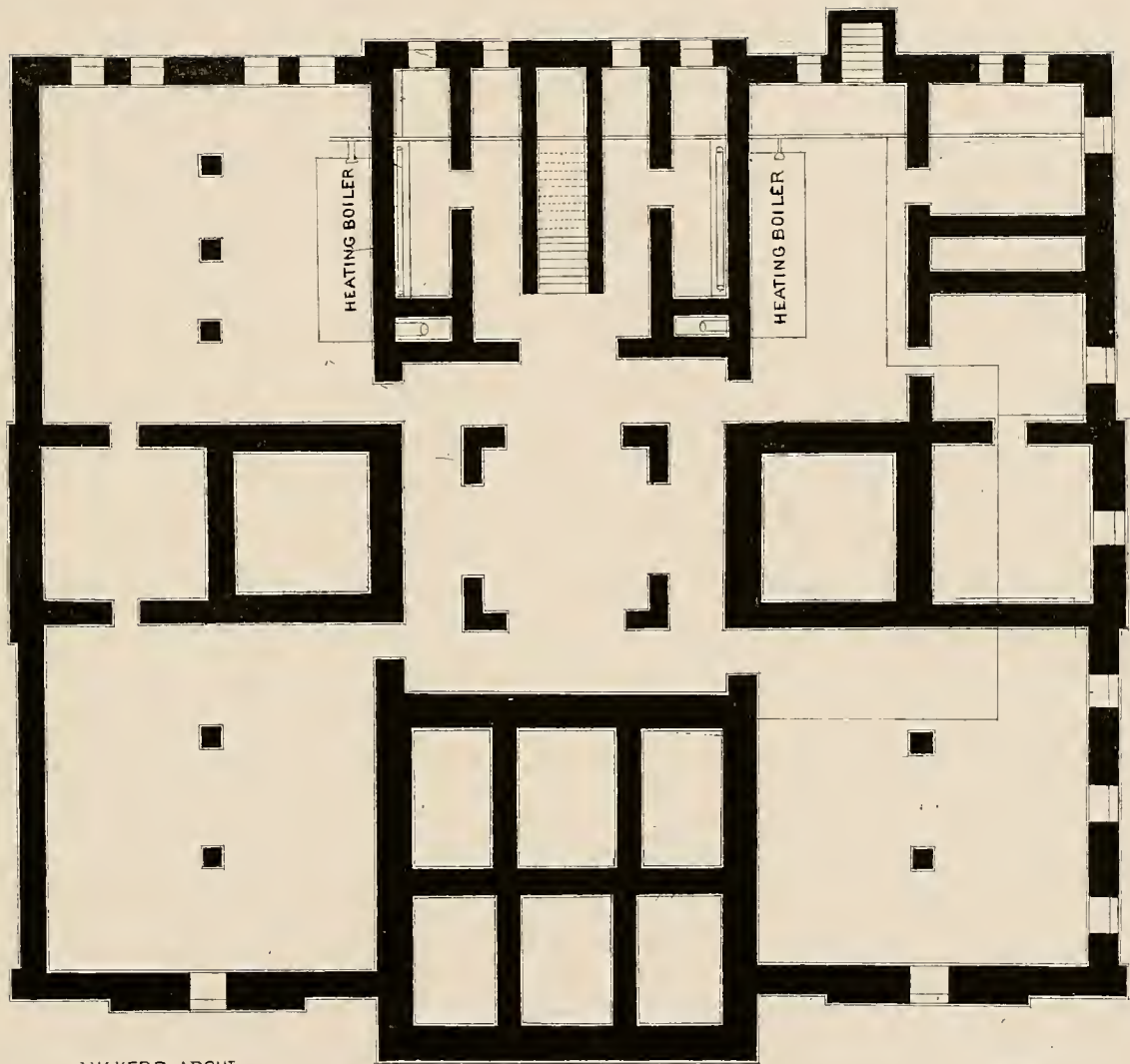
TRANSVERSE SECTION
THROUGH CENTRE



J.W. Kerr, Arch^t

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
taken through to the left Side of Tower

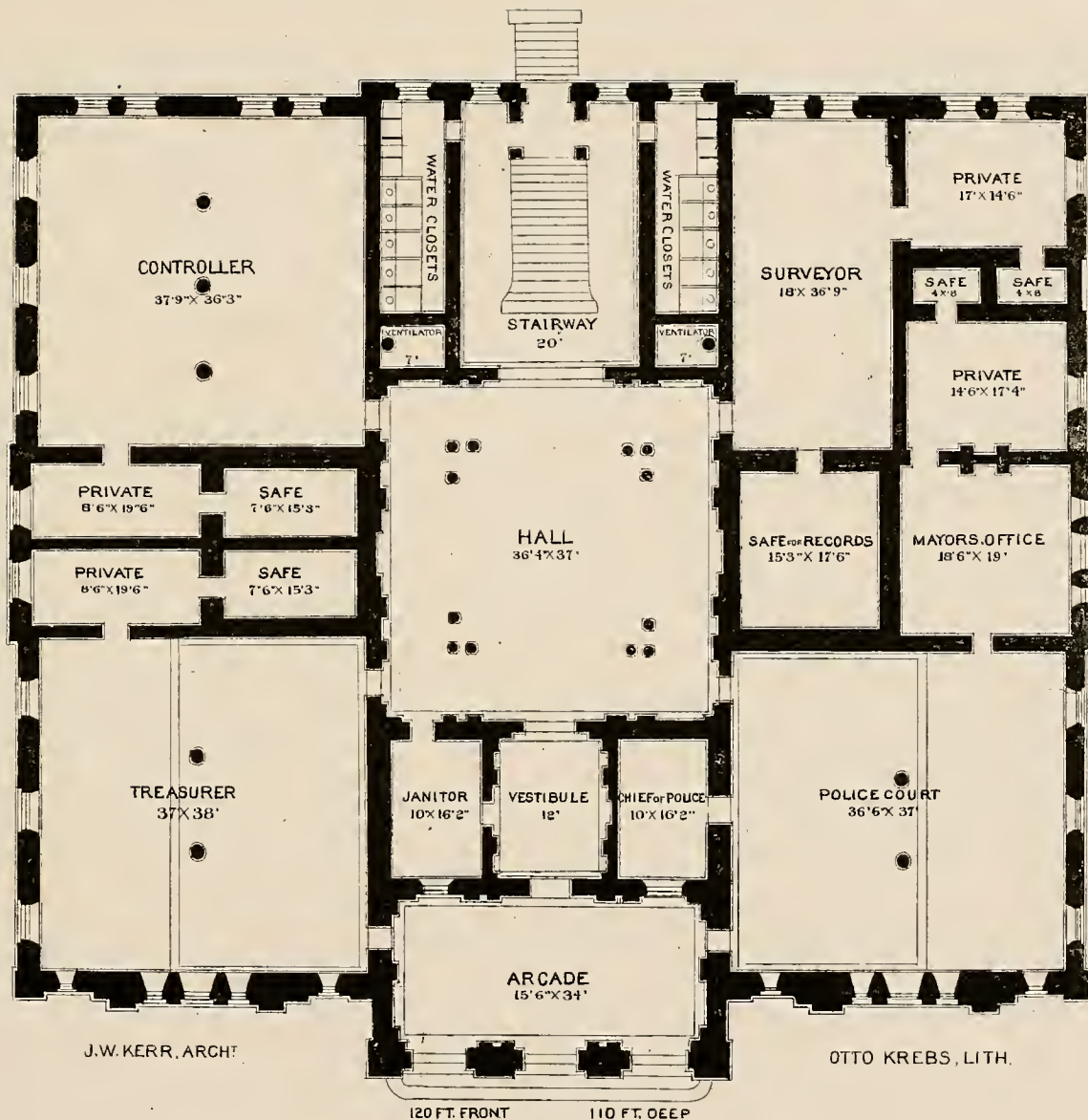
Otto Krebs, Lith.



J.W.KERR, ARCHT

OTTO KREBS, LITH.

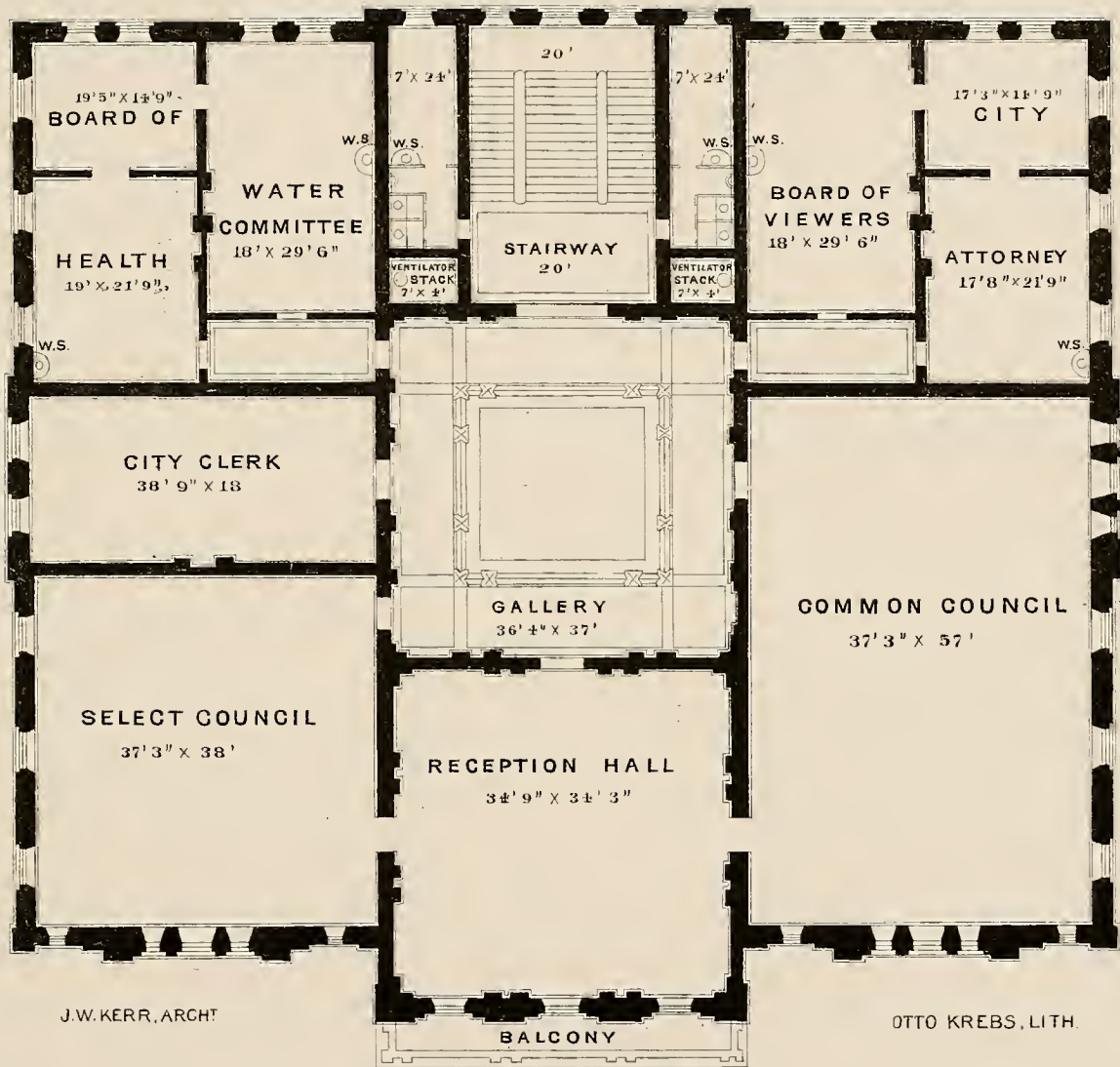
BASEMENT STORY
PLANS OF CITY HALL.
SCALE 21 FT. TO 1 INCH.



GROUND FLOOR

SCALE 21 FT. TO 1 INCH.

CITY HALL
PITTSBURGH, PA.



SECOND FLOOR



J.W. KERR, ARCHT.

OTTO KREBS, LITH

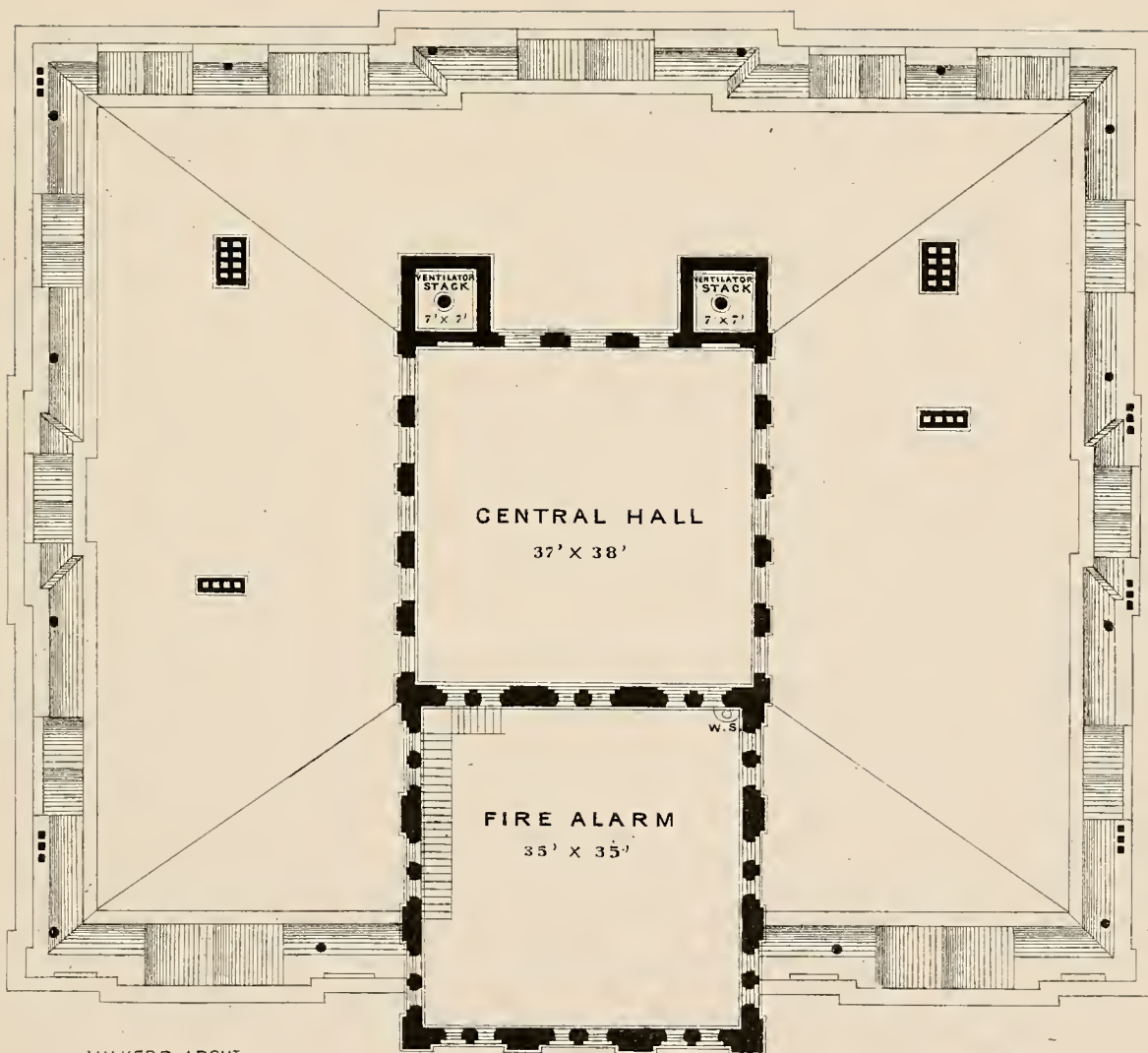
THIRD FLOOR



J.W.KERR, ARCHT

OTTO KREBS, LITH.

ATTIC FLOOR

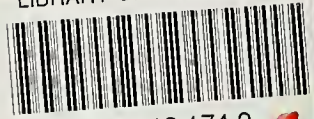


J.W. KERR, ARCHT

OTTO KREBS, LITH.

PLAN OF ROOF

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 313 174 9

